

## MANY NOTABLES ARE TO ATTEND BIG CONVENTION

Of National Rivers and Harbors Congress in the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Noble speeches by notable men will characterize the eleventh annual convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress which convenes in this city December 9, 10 and 11 next, and from present indications the convention also promises to be notable in the number of accredited delegates appointed by governors of different states, mayors of cities and commercial organizations of communities throughout the country which are interested in the development of waterways.

Administration Represented.—While the president will not officially welcome the delegates, a member of the cabinet will be designated to represent the administration at the opening of the convention, as has been the custom since the Wilson administration began. Two foreign governments, China and Panama, will be represented by their envoys to the United States, these very latest republics being particularly in the public eye at the present time.

Without any attempt to classify the speakers as to relative importance of the subjects to be considered, two men will be listened to with marked attention, Col. George W. Goethals, the builder of the Panama canal, and Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, the distinguished economist, who will speak on "Constructive Co-operation vs. Cut Throat Competition." Speaker Clark will also have something to say about the waterways of the United States, while Senators Fletcher, of Delaware, and Smith of Michigan, and Representative Baker, of California, will present their views with reference to the individual projects in which their states are interested and which were the subject of attack during the consideration of the last rivers and harbors bill.

Deneen on Program.—Others on the program are ex-Governor Deneen, of Illinois, William A. Magee, ex-Mayor of Pittsburgh, and Representative J. H. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, and Peter G. Ten Eyck, of New York, Joseph N. Teal, of Oregon, who won a notable victory for the Pacific northwest in the so-called Spokane rate case, will discuss rail and water competition, while Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, will review the waterway legislation of the past twenty years with a view of drawing therefrom some valuable lessons for future legislation.

John A. Bernhard, of New Orleans, will speak on "Our Unused Waterways," Perry A. Randall, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on "The Necessity for Waterway Development," and the many friends of Capt. J. F. Ellison, the former secretary of the Congress will be glad to hear him tell of his recent trip up the Amazon and its tributaries.

Illustrated Lectures.—There will be three illustrated lectures during the convention, "New York's Barge Canal," by John A. Benzel, chief engineer of the Erie canal, "Water Terminals," by Irving C. Norwood, of Davenport, Ia., and "Some Picturesque Waterways of Europe," by Otis B. Kent, of Washington, D. C.

The evening of Thursday, the tenth of December, will be set aside as "Ladies' Night," addresses to be made by Mrs. Sarah Willard Strout, president of the Woman's National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. William Cumming Story, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Julia Heath, president of the National Housewives' League.

Favorable answers are yet hoped for from other distinguished speakers to whom invitations have been extended. In addition to the regular program opportunities will be given for informal addresses by the delegates present.

## FOREST NOTES

White pine and yellow pine are the woods most used for boxes, and each contributes more than a billion feet to the box industry annually.

The Massachusetts forestry association offers as a prize the planting of fifty acres of white pine, to the town which gains first place in a contest for town forts.

The Boise national forest in Idaho had thirty fires during the past summer, yet twenty-eight held down to less than ten acres, and of these fifteen were less than one-quarter of an acre. The supervisor says this success was due to a lookout tower, and to efficient telephone and heliograph service.

Because of the war, English manufacturers and consumers of wood pulp have been caused considerable uneasiness. Production is at a standstill in the countries at war, and in Norway and Sweden, principal sources of supply, mills have been greatly hampered because of a lack of coal and of chemicals. England has practically no domestic sources of pulp.

## ELKS' KITCHEN REOPENED.

The Elks' kitchen has been reopened and business men's lunches and short ribs are to be served from 11:30 a. m. to 2 o'clock in the afternoon and from 5 to 7 o'clock at a nominal charge. Experienced cooks are in charge.

## FOOD GOES TO THE STARVING

Flow of Provisions for Stricken "Little Sister of the World" Has Begun.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—With the issuance of general shipping instructions by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the flow of provisions for the stricken "little sister of the world" has begun. From all the interior food centers of the United States a procession of freight cars has started for the seaport shipping points on the Atlantic, the Pacific and the Gulf. More than a thousand separate committees are at work loading the cars, hundreds of thousands of American men and women are giving or soliciting food. "Ship at once to the nearest seaport," was the word with which the commission pressed the button which opened the door for a flood of gifts.

If America does not know already the excessive need in Belgium it is not the fault of the press. A brave, unfortunate nation of seven million people is without food, without money to buy food, without means of using her money for the purchase of food even if she had it. Her allies shut off from her by a ring of steel and diplomacy, can feed only such Belgians as have escaped from the country. They cannot reach the seven million Belgians who have stayed at home. Her conquerors can not and will not feed her. In this war of starvation and extermination they need all their food for themselves.

America must do it. We are the only people who can. We have given generously but we must give still more generously if we are to avert the most distressing famine in history.

This work, for which the commission is acting as a distributing agency and clearing house, is the greatest organized charity and the greatest commissary undertaking in the history of the world. Every American should make himself in one way or another, a part of the undertaking. Every American must do it—or Belgium will starve.

## NEW METHOD

Delinquent Children in Ohio to Be Looked After by Board of Administration.

The state of Ohio is about to revolutionize its methods in dealing with delinquent children and incidentally to adopt a revolutionary innovation in the selection of public employees. Instead of committing delinquent children directly to an institution, the courts in Ohio will hereafter commit them to a board of administration, which will have them detained by a special department to be known as the bureau of juvenile research until their mental and physical condition is determined and the proper treatment and institution decided.

Realizing that the success of this experiment depends upon the efficiency of the officials of the bureau, the state civil service commission has issued a call, open to any resident of the United States, to take part in a special examination for these positions, a psychologist, an expert in pathological research, diagnostician and field and laboratory workers. Possibly the commissioners may expect to hear from the politicians and job seekers about this going outside of the state, but there can be no doubt of the public approval of the principle of getting the best possible persons for these expert positions. There will be a great deal more confidence in the work of the Ohio bureau of juvenile research if the operations are conducted by officials selected in expert competition than if the places had been filled in the more familiar way by politicians rather than by psychologists and pathologists.

## BELIEVES WAR ORDERS WILL BOOM BUSINESS

National City Bank Thinks They Will Revive Industrial Activity.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Taking a hopeful and generally confident view of the business outlook in the United States, the National City Bank in its December circular, says:

"War orders are an increasing factor, with their influence broadening over the country indirectly affecting many interests. Some very keen observers are of the opinion that this business will grow in importance and furnish the impetus needed to start a general revival of industrial activity."

Vessels in Demand.—"Vessels carrying the American flag are in great demand and commanding high pay, being particularly wanted for the trade to German ports, taking out cotton and bringing in dyestuffs, potash and sugarbeet seed.

"Bank clearings and railway earnings show that trade is light, as compared with a year ago; but, broadly speaking, the exchanges for current consumption are fairly maintained."

"The grain and meat producing sections are very prosperous, although they have had a bad scare over the outbreak of the foot and mouth disease, the worst of all scourges of livestock. By energetic measures on the part of the government, it is believed to be under control, and if this proves to be so, the department of agriculture by this one service will have paid for itself in many years."

Big Losses Noted.—"The big losses in the business world are in construction and transportation lines. Building operations are light, equipment orders,

## WHEN OHIO CORN BOYS SAW WASHINGTON



Left to right, top: Beatrice Sandles, Mrs. A. C. Sandles, Mrs. T. A. Riddle and Mrs. Pomeroy, wife of the Ohio senator. Bottom: Tom and Bert Sandles.

This picture was taken in Washington the other day during the visit of more than 1,000 members of the Ohio corn club to the national capital. The two lads shown in the picture hail from Lima, and are two of the most successful corn growers in the Buckeye state.

## WAR AIDS CAUSE OF MUSIC IN AMERICA

Think Delegates to Sinfonia Fraternity Convention in Philadelphia.

Musical America has been given wonderful impetus by the European war, according to delegates to the Sinfonia fraternity convention just held in Philadelphia.

At one of the sessions, the effects of the European war on American music was brought up. Every one of the delegates reported that the music school at his conservatory or university is overcrowded by students who are studying here because of the war.

American Programs Used.—It was pointed out by other speakers that conductors of large orchestras in the principal cities of the United States have at last begun to

play programs in which the works of American writers predominate. It was the conclusion of the convention that the cause of American music was advanced ten years by the war.

Delegates pointed out that until a few years ago no orchestra conductor thought enough of American music to look into it, and the result was that many an American of merit went unnoticed.

Young Composers to the Front.—Recently the annual prize of the Sinfonia fraternity and similar organizations that give prizes for American compositions have brought to the front young composers of merit and recognition has followed. Now that the war keeps the student in this country, the delegates predicted that American trained musicians will not be an oddity or lack recognition.

## KNIGHTS OF GRIP HEAR DUDDERAR

On An Interesting Subject at An Enjoyable Supper Given by Their Council.

Members of Clarksburg Council, No. 25, United Commercial Travelers, in goodly number around the festive board listened to an inspiring address by George W. Dudderar, secretary of the local board of trade, Saturday night. After a regular business session of the council, a smoker was given from 8:30 to 10 o'clock in the Pythian hall on South Third street, at which N. S. Longabaugh was toastmaster. Mr. Dudderar spoke on "Organization and Co-operation." He pointed out that it was a good thing for the business men to be organized into a board of trade and that they and the traveling men of the community could accomplish much

through co-operation. He alluded to knights of the grip as the greatest boosters a city could have as they travel far and wide and come in contact with many people.

Among other speakers were W. M. Ball, of Gratton, Armour's manager; A. Fred Wagner, of the Clarksburg Bottling Works; Thomas Lee, of the Coca Cola works; and G. D. Peterson, of the Hornor-Gaylord Company.

Mr. Dudderar was the first of several speakers who will address the council, plans having been made to have one such speaker monthly during the winter.

The council has a membership contest on between the Blues and the Reds, with Hugh Stout captain of the former and C. M. Goodwin at the head of the latter, for a big class initiation day sometime in January.

## KINDERGARTEN IS A HUMANIZING FACTOR

Reports from Many Educators Show It Aids Family Influence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—The kindergarten as a "humanizing factor" in orphanages and other institutions of child betterment is described in a bulletin, "The Kindergarten in Benevolent Institutions," just issued by the United States Bureau of Education. Heads of such institutions declare that the kindergarten supplies at least a partial substitute for the family influence and for the spontaneous activity lacking in institutional life.

The report says: "The kindergarten and trained kindergarten are of special value to institutions because they substitute the material spirit for that of mere constituted authority in dealing with child life. The function of the kindergarten is to nurture, unfold, form, and train the child's inherent powers; to teach him to become a self-educator."

"Philanthropic enterprises for the afflicted, both public and private, such as schools for deaf, dumb, blind or defective children, should have kindergartens, because of their educational benefits, through the training of the hand. Properly taught, the hand may become the outer ear and eye, even the outer brain, for these unfortunates; for through the hand the brain is awakened and stimulated."

"A kindergarten is the first demand of the social settlement, because through it the settlement worker gains the first interest of the neighborhood. The kindergarten must visit the homes, and the parents of the children soon find that their visits are disinterested. She has no axe to grind, in trade, politics, or

## DENTAL SOCIETY IN MEETING HERE

Banquet is Held at Local Hotel after a Program is Carried Out.

With members attending from various cities and towns in this section, an interesting meeting of the Monongahela Valley Dental Society was held Saturday night at the Hotel Gore. It was the regular bimonthly meeting of the organization.

Following the transaction of routine and miscellaneous business, a brief program of ethics and papers was observed and the members engaged in a general discussion of the points brought out. At the close of the program, the members enjoyed an informal banquet in the cafe.

Those who attended the meeting are Drs. R. M. Hite, of Mannington; W. J. Boyden, of Terra Alta; L. George Beebe, of Gratton; Fred E. Hies, of Fairmont; H. V. Flanagan, of Gratton; F. M. Farnsworth, of Buckhannon; R. E. McCray, of Fairmont; G. W. Howard, of West Union; L. A. Stark, of Shinnston; G. H. Neill, of Fairmont; H. L. Satterfield, of Fairmont; and J. S. Stone, W. B. Conway, R. D. Rambaugh, John Law, C. P. Church, F. S. Linger and D. B. Davis, all of Clarksburg.

## CHEMIST'S EYES ARE OPENED BY EUROPEAN WAR

Opportunities and Necessities Are Seen by Experts at Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—American chemists have awakened to the opportunities and necessities for advancement in industrial fields as an outcome of the European war, according to experts attending the seventh annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, which has been in session the last of the week at the Adelphi Hotel.

Two papers dealt directly with important advances made necessary by the war. One told of a practical method of extracting muriate of potash from agricultural and commercial waste to replace the supply of the German mines. The other explained "Permutite," an artificial zeolite coming into use in the softening of water. It is of great value in preventing the scaling of boilers.

What was considered the keynote address of the three-day meeting was that delivered by George Otis Smith, director of the United States geological survey. His subject was "Industrial Opportunities."

He called upon America to be as great a leader in the making of the tools of peace as it is of the tools of war, and here he cited the fact that many of the most effective instruments of destruction in the war in Europe are American inventions.

Wants Exports to Grow.—"The key of our industrial opportunities," he said, "is the distribution of raw material and power. To increase industrial prosperity this country needs to export finished rather than crude products and to import raw materials rather than manufactures."

A paper read by Dr. Allerton S. Cushman, director of the Institute of Industrial Research, told of research made by him and Dr. George W. Coggeshall on feldspar as a possible source of American potash.

Potash can be extracted from feldspar, a silicate, in such proportions that Doctor Cushman says it can be manufactured at a cost cheaper than the German exporters were asking for potash from the Strassfurt mines at the opening of the war.

"If the crop yield of this country is to be built up soon independence of foreign fertilizer products seems necessary," he said. "Permanent assurance that fertilizers of the country may be supplied from domestic sources, and if the manufacturers of soap, glass, matches, coloring materials, photographic materials and strictly chemical products, who use \$1,000,000 worth of muriate of potash yearly were assured of a constant supply, it would go far toward stabilizing a great many of our industries."

Shows Cost of Production.—He told of experiments worked out to show the cost of the production of muriate of potash, the kind we now import from Germany. He said \$15,000,000 represents the value of the potash imports in 1914, and that this must be supplied in some way.

D. D. Jackson showed the compound permutite used in filtration of hard water to extract the lime and magnesium which scale boilers, and cause hard water. It is a compound of sodium, aluminum and silica, discovered by Doctor Gans, of the Berlin School of Mines.

religion; she comes as a friend of the family. Suspicion of any ulterior motive soon disappears, and she is welcome; she meets with the greatest courtesy and kindness in the neighborhood. Hundreds of churches and missions with records of true beneficence have found the kindergarten absolutely essential in their work.

"The biggest bill the community has to pay is that run by pauperism, vice, and crime. Little can be expected from remedies applied to chronic cases; such treatment is palliative, at the best; only prevention can be genuinely, lastingly beneficial, and prevention is the peculiar office of the kindergarten."

## NOT THE FIRST IS SUEZ CANAL

In Joining Red Sea and Mediterranean Says National Geographical Society.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—That the Suez canal, figuring so prominently in the military operations to which Turkey is a party, is not the first canal that joined the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, is briefly told in a statement prepared for the press today by the National Geographic Society.

"From the morning history, the West has sought to break into the East by way of Suez. Somewhere during the years 1350-1300 B. C., the Egyptians, under Seti I and Ramesses II, joined the Nile by way of Lake Timsah to the Red Sea, thus opening a waterway, the archetype of the present canal, from the Mediterranean, over the Suez isthmus, to the Orient. This canal was choked by sand in the course of a few years, about 600 B. C., began a canal from ancient Babatia, and Darius Hystaspis, one hundred years later, completed the work, once more bringing the Red Sea and Nile together. Although nearly choked up by the beginning of the Christian era, it was navigable to a degree as late as the Battle of Actium, and some of Cleopatra's ships escaped this way to the Red Sea.

Trojans Restore Canal.—Trojans restored the canal. It fell into disuse and choked up again. Amru, the Islamic conqueror of Egypt, restored it for the last time in the seventh century, connecting Cairo with the Red Sea. Napoleon caused the old route to be surveyed, but was forced to drop the project. After him, Metternich, the great reactionary Prime Minister of Austria-Hungary, stimulated a Suez commission in 1847. Nothing, however, came of it.

"As the world well knows, the Suez canal was built by the man who failed to build the Panama Canal—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps. Its original depth was 26 1/4 feet, and its bottom width 72 feet. It could accommodate ships of 4,712 tons, but it was in operation eleven years, beginning in 1869, before vessels of such draft sought passage. By 1890 its depth had been increased 29 1/2 feet, and when the United States announced its intention to make a canal forty-one feet deep and 300 feet wide at its narrowest bottom point, at Panama, the work at Suez was extended so as ultimately to give a bottom width of 134 1/2 feet and a depth of 36 1/2 feet. It was expected that this enlargement would be complete by next year, but the war has interrupted operations.

"How much larger than the average demands for a canal the Panama waterway has been made is strikingly shown by a statement from Suez to the effect that only one per cent of the ships seeking passage by that route have a draft of 28 feet.

"In 1869, ten vessels passed through the Suez Canal. In 1912, 5,873 ships steamed through, of 20,875,120 net tonnage, and paying for this privilege around \$25,000,000. Seven out of every ten of these ships flew the British flag. England has dominated the canal ever since the Khedive, in 1875, sold his 176,662 canal shares for \$20,000,000, to the British government. These shares are now worth close to \$200,000,000.

Rheims Described.—The society also gave out the following short pen picture of the city of Rheims, which has suffered so heavily in the many wars in which France has participated:

"The tourists' Rheims was quiet and peaceful, even industrial and commercial peace and neighborly forbearance seeming to reign there. The whole appearance of the place gave its warlike history seem as distant and unreal as the romance of folk-lore. Rheims was one of the most sleepy of all truly prosperous cities."

"It preserved with tenacity an air reminiscent of the Middle Ages. Its homes were old-style, its streets were cobbly, and its young men and women regularly danced in the open night on the naked sands and gravel of the parks, as their forebears had done under the Louis's. Rheims, despite its more than proper share of stirring, tumultuous history, and the wealth which its commerce and industry had brought to it, maintained an attitude of listless reflection upon the days when the kings of France were crowned with all manner of proud show in its wonderful cathedral. Rheims went into a calmly progressive decay, if there can be such a thing, just after it witnessed the most thrilling event in all its history—the crowning of Charles VII, presided over by despatched Joan of Arc.

"This small French city has been one of the restful places of the world between wars, but war has awakened it more often and caused it more of loss and suffering than falls to the lot of most cities. Rheims has lain across the path of many an enemy's march. It suffered severely in the campaign of 1814. In 1870, the Germans stormed its defenses, and German shells tore their way into its quiet, limestone homes. Today, Rheims has been mentioned more often in dispatches concerning bombardments than any other part of Europe. The brave old town has been forced to break its rest again and to suffer the penalties of being a fortress, the key to the Champagne plains which well obstructed to Paris."

Champagne Center.—"Rheims is the champagne center of the world. The last thing of which the physical exterior of Rheims would make one think is that of the drink of champagne glasses, and the pure of their sparkling, feathery liquid. Yet there are more than fifty famous wine farms in the place, and upon its outskirts are the wonderful mass of underground cellars, drilled through

chalk formation, where millions of bottles are ripened every year.

"The champagne cellars about Rheims are second in the interest of travelers only to the city's beautiful cathedral. During tourist season, any number of strangers wander through these underground ways, with their miles of mellowing pleasure. In the article of her country, Rheims has done business with all the world. The grapes from which the most sparkling of drinks is made are grown around the city, on its sunny fields and hills and about the Montagne de Rheims.

"Rheims is two hours by express from Paris, 107 miles. It is built on a plain, with hills to the south and southwest. Strong, detached fortifications surround it. Its streets and boulevards are broad, and they are bordered by quaint stone and stucco homes in patterns of yesterday.

## Empire Building Directory

ALEXANDER & ALEXANDER Insurance, Fourth Floor

H. C. ALEXANDER BROKER-AGE COMPANY Fourth Floor

D. D. BRITT Civil Engineer, Third Floor

C. A. BUTCHER Lumber, Third Floor

BOARD OF EDUCATION Clarksburg Independent District, Fourth Floor

CLARKSBURG TELEGRAM CO. Printers and Publishers, Main Street

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. Rooms 523-545, Fifth Floor

CITIZEN'S LOAN CO. Room 516, Third Floor

R. G. DUNN & CO. 5-om 419, Fourth Floor

FAIRMONT COAL CO. Room 515, Fifth Floor

G. W. GALL, Jr., Room 419, Fourth Floor

HOME LOAN CO. Room 443, Sixth Floor

HOPE NATURAL GAS CO. Rooms 164 to 161, Seventh Floor

HOLMBOE & LAFFERTY Rooms 613-3 1-5, Architects, Sixth Floor

HENDERSON BROS. LUMBER COMPANY M. J. Henderson, Pres., Sixth Floor

DR. E. A. HILL Rooms 201-208, Physician, Second Floor

C. P. KEELY & CO. Room 448, Sixth Floor

DR. F. S. LINGER Rooms 512-3, Dentist, Third Floor

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., Suite 515, Third Floor

DR. S. M. MASON Rooms 201-202, Physician, Second Floor

NEFF & LOHM Attorneys-at-Law, Room 207, Second Floor

S. NEWMAN Ladies' Tailor, Rooms 513-514-515, Fifth Floor

OWEGO BRIDGE CO. Rooms 510-521, Third Floor

DR. R. L. OSBORN Room 205, Second Floor

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER Rooms 211 1-2, Second Floor

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Room 230, Fourth Floor

DR. R. D. RUMBAUGH Rooms 512-511, Dentist, Third Floor

RICHARDS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY Contractors, Rooms 640-645 1/2-646, Sixth Floor

LEWIS M. SUTTON Special Agent Mutual Life Ins. Co., Main Floor

STAR, RIG, REEL & SUPPLY COMPANY Oil and Gas Well Contractors' Supplies, Room 423, Fourth Floor

SPERRY & SPERRY Attorneys at Law, Rooms 103-4, Second Floor

W. H. TAYLOR Lawyer, Fourth Floor

A. K. THORN & CO. Fire and Life Insurance, Fourth Floor

UNITED BROKERAGE CO. Room 517, Third Floor

OLANDUS WEST Coal, Oil and Gas, Third Floor

DR. J. E. WILSON Physician, Second Floor

R. R. WILSON Attorney at Law, Second Floor